Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 17.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, inst., at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Nicholas Lyons, surviving Executor, of the last will &c., of Lawrence Harman, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, Esq., executors' of the last will &c., of George Geller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Johnson, Adm'r of the estate of Michael Huff, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Adm'r *de bonis non* of the estate of John Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Adm'r *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of Joseph Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last will &c., of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Williams, Guardian of Martha Jane Young and Stillman A. Fisher, minor children of Pamilla Fisher.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Crisman, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Claar, Executor of the last will &c., of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Griffith, Adm'r of the estate of Elizabeth Griffith, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Wentling, Executor of the last will of Wm. H. Wentling, late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Luman, Adm'r of the estate of Zacheus Luman, late of cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following named persons, have filed their Bonds and Petitions, for Tavern License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Pease, in and for Bedford County, the same will be presented to said Court, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April inst.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,	Bedford Borough.
Mrs. Sarah Filler,	“ “
Joseph Alsip,	“ “
John Hafer,	“ “
A. G. Allen,	“ Tp.
John Todd,	“ “
Geo. W. Figard,	Broad Top Tp.
J. S. Beckwith,	“ “ “
John A. Gump,	Bloody Run Bor.
Jacob Snider,	Cumb. Valley Tp.
Martin Fichtner,	Harrison “
Henry Corley.	“ “
Joseph Foller,	Juniata “
F. Hildebrand,	“ “
Jonathan Fichtner,	Londonderry “
Jacob Rahm,	Liberty “
Mrs. C Tricker,	“ “
Samuel Mixell,	Monroe “
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg Bor.
Peter Amick,	St. Clair “
Nathan Davis,	“ “
D. Sleek,	“ “
Daniel L. Defibaugh,	Snake Spring “
Geo. M. Colvin,	Schellsburg Bor.
J. S. Robison,	“ “
Wm. C. Snively,	“ “
Bernard O'Neil,	Southampton “
D. A. T. Black,	East Providence “
George Magraw,	“ “ “
Geo. Stuckey	Napier “
Henry Fluck,	M. Woodberry “
Wm. Pearson,	“ “ “
J. L. Prince,	South Woodberry “
T. E. Reighart,	Union “
Michael Weyant,	“ “
James Barefoot,	St. Clair “
W. F. Smith,	Rainsburg Bor.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, April 5.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 29th day, 1861.

J. W. Crisman, Foreman; D. M. Bear, S. R. Bottomfield, J. G. Briggle; Abraham Bennett, John Claycomb, Jacob Coplan, Emanuel Diehl, David Diltz, Adam Diehl, P. R. Hillegas, Rudolph Hoover, G. W. Holler, John Johnson, Jacob Kifer, H. C. Lashley, Cyrus S. Over, Lewis Piper, T. C. Reighart, Joseph S. Riddle, Christian Snowberger, James Taylor, John Wolf, Philip Zimmers, Jr.

LIST of Petit Jurors, drawn for April term, 29th, day, 1861.

Jacob Anderson, Jacob S. Brown, D. A. T. Black, J. S. Brumbaugh, Jonathan Bowser, James Burns of Thos., Christian Batzell, J. M. Barkhimer, Joshua Diehl, John Diltz, C Evans, Geo. Elliott, G. Elder, Wm. Furney, John Gates, Wm. Grove, G. W. Horn, Charles Hillegas, Oliver Horton, G. W. Householder, Isaac Imler, A. J. Kegg, Job Lysinger, Wm. Lambum, Horatio Means, Joseph Mullen, Wm. Masters, James Miller, J. A. Osborne, Wm. Ott, John Riley, jr., Wm. W. Shuck, David Steel, Michael Smouse, Thos. Spicer, Adam Weaverling, Solomon Williams, Jacob Zimmers jr., of George.

CAUTION.

TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH NICODEMUS.

Dry Ridge, April 5, 1861.–*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON.

April 5, 1861.–f

Poetry.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

WHAT HENRY CLAY SAID ABOUT ALLEGIANCE.—According to the report in the Benton Abridgement of Debates, Henry Clay thus spoke in 1850 respecting a South Carolinian, now infamously notorious:

"Mr. President—I said nothing with respect to the character of Rhett, for I might as well name him. But if he pronounced a sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common Government, whatever he has been, if he follows up the decleration by correspouding overt acts, he will be a *Traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor.* [Great applause in the galleries, with difficulty suppressed by the Chair.]

Mr. Clay resumed—I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I have made that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honerable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under the banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State.

Texas Then and Now.

Many of the secession journals of Texas, just now bieng received by mail in this vicinity, are filled with glowing and displayed head-lines in regard to the vote for a Disunion Convention in that State. We copy the following as a fair sample: "Texas Aspires to Liberty and Independence."—"Secession is the only Path of Safety." "Northern Elections specimens of Northern Gratitude," &c. How different the feeling that pervaded the people of the "Lone Star State," when, helpless and harassed, she sought succor at the hands of the Union, and found in that Union friends who were willing to peril their life-blood for her relief. Oppressed by millions upon millions of debt, crippled by hordes of political vagabonds who preyed upon her vitals, foes without and foes within, she then was rejoiced to lean upon the stalwart arm that was extended to her, and finally received her to its embraces, with all her accumulated difficulties. Like the serpent which turned to wound its benefactor, Texas may yet learn that ingratitude brings its own punishment.

Parson Brownlow of *The Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Whig* continues to pour hot shot into the Southern traitors. In a late paper he says:

We frequently receive as many as a half-dozen letters in a day from the different Principalities in the Southern Confederacy, threatening us with death in its most horrible forms. These revolting States are swarming with desperadoes and assassins; who would be altogether happy in bathing their hands in the blood of Union men. A more ferocious and malevolent barbarism cannot be found on God's green earth than that now dominant in this "Southern Confederacy." Private worth, public virtue, age and experiance—none of these can soften or restrain the multiplying and relentless brutality which is engendered by the mob spirit of this "new form of civilization" talk about riding a Union editor upon a rail! Why, the Prince of Peace, if he were on earth again, could not traverse the dominions of these Yanceys, Rhetts, Davises, Slidells, and Wigfalls, and live, without repudiating his Sermon on the Mount and proclaiming this Southern Confederacy to be God dained, Christ begotten, and Heaven approved.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Gettysburg Sentinel.

Small politicians on the corners of the streets, failing to understand the crisis, say it is due to Lincoln's election; and the Republicans are held responsible for it. If this were true, they would not be relieved from the duty of supporting the Government in its hour of peril. It has nurtured and protected them in its days of strength. It is entitled, in the moment of danger, to the service of every citizen. *Its existence is threatened* by a band of Revolutionists, because they lost an election. That is all. They are aided by thousands of sympathizers outside their limits, who take pleasure in paralyzing the Government, and rendering it an easy prey to its malignant and unscrupulous foes. Every patriot will help to *maintain its authority, as precedent step.* He that will not, and gives "aid and comfort to its enemies," is a TRAITOR, and should be punished as such.

But it is not true that the Republicans have done this. In 1832 a similar movement was attempted, but Jackson arrested it, as this would have been crushed had a man, instead of the feeble, whining, cowardly Buchanan, been at the head of the Government. In 1850, a similar movement was attempted, but put down by the moral power of the Government actively exerted, aided by the patriot portion of the South. In 1856, such a movement was threatened, but the election resulted as the Revolutionists desired, and they had the chance to pluck the Government for four years, and better prepare their plans. In 1857, it was threatened by Alabama and Georgia, but Buchanan *"caved in,"* endorsed the Lecompton Constitution, and the Rebels again triumphed. In 1861, it has at last come off, because Breckenridge was not elected. A nerveless old man at Washington kept the machinery of government quiet, while they placed cogs in it, and made it impossible to run it. Thus it was, when Lincoln found it.

From the Lancaster Union.

The new Administration has exhausted concession while quietly preparing for action. Being assured by its military advisers that the relief of Sumter must be very difficult and costly, it has offered peacefully to withdraw all the garrison but two or three men, and thus leave the Fort until these troubles shall be over—at once relieving Charleston and South Carolina of all fear, or pretense of fear, that they would be in any manner annoyed or imperiled, by that Fort. But no—the reply was that Fort Sumter must be surrendered and made to the besiegers, or it would be taken by force. And thus no honorable course was left open to the Government but to attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards.

The design was, it is understood, to send in an unarmed merchant vessel, laden with supplies, and see whether the Rebels would fire on it: if they did, then a fleet of armed ships, lying off the bar, was to repel force by force, and attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards. But the storm of Tuesday probably dispersed and delayed the fleet, and before it had reached Charleston, the attack on the Fort was commenced on Friday morning last, as we have already stated.

Thus the great Cotton Rebellion inaugurates in blood its more direct and manly efforts to subvert the Federal Constitution and Government, and build up a Slave-holding Oligarchy on their ruins. Having chosen its ground and its time, it has gained, a temporary advantage. But the end is not yet. Let none doubt the ultimate triumph of the Right.

From the Somerset Herald.

With the heaviest heart we ever penned a line for our readers, we write the words, war has begun. The evil so long hanging over us has at last fallen, and civil war has been inaugurated in the harbor of Charleston. The miserable tale of the attack, bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter and the surrender of Major Anderson to the confederated traitors, will be found at length in our columns. We had clung to the hope, even against the conviction of our judgment. that bloodshed might be avoided, but apparently madness ruled the councils of the rebels, and unprovokedly without the shadow of an excuse for the bloody treason, they have precipitated themselves into a conflict with the Government.

There is but a single line of duty left for all good citizens to pursue, and that is to rally as one man on the side of the Government.

There is no room left now for discussion as to the policy to be pursued. Party divisions and party lines must dwarf into nothingness before the momentous issue. Let the past dead bury its dead.

We have now to determine—while Christendom stands agaze—the vital question of whether we have a government or not. Whether the institutions reared by our fathers and cemented by their blood are to crumble at the touch of these insolent traitors, or are to be maintained, as they were won, by the strong hands and stout hearts of the true men of the Republic.

Men and brethren, your country is in peril, your nationality trembles in the balance, your glorious flag has been disgraced. Traitors brave the field and you are appealed to by your President to "favor, facilitate and aid his efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of our popular government. Will any one refuse? Remember, 'he that is not with us is against us.'"

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

TAKE SIDES.

THE ISSUE IS MADE,

For the Government, or Against It.
For the Union, or Against It.
For the Flag of our Country, or Against It.
PATRIOTISM on one side; TREASON and DISUNION on the other.

TAKE SIDES.

There is no longer any middle or neutral ground to occupy. The American flag trails in the dust at the feet of exultant Treason and Disunion. Its abasement must be avenged and its honor vindicated, or our National greatness and glory is departed. It is no longer a *party* contest. All party lines cease. Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans and Union men must all merge, and array themselves on one side or other of this great issue. Where stands the reader? The writer is for the Government as handed down to us by our fathers, —for *The Union—the Consitution—and the Enforcement of the Laws.* And he is for this, no matter who may be President—no matter what political party may be in power.

Freemen of the Keystone! "Take your places in the line;" and let your cry be "Down with the Traitors, whether at home or abroad. And "The Star-spangled banner! O long *shall* it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

From the Chambersburg Repository.

Who then is to yield? The Government cannot; the people of the North, with a unanimity never before witnessed, sustain the Government, saying by their actions (always preferable to words) that there was no cause for the warlike rebellion; that the Federal Government has done no wrong and dare not surrender. Therefore, there is but one course left: if those who began the fray persist in its continuance, force must be met with force.—The honest masses of the North see and appreciate the state of the case, and are hastening to the support of the Government—declaring that to foes from abroad or foes at home IT shall never yield.

From the Hollidaysburg Whig.

Our town was filled with excitement yesterday morning in consequence of the war news. Men could be seen at every corner discussing the all important crisis of the Government. A general feeling prevailed that the "Stars and Stripes" should be protected at all hazards. The military of our town were on the alert all day, ready and willing to go in defence of the Country. Company meetings of the 'Rifles' and 'Fencibles' were called for the same evening in order to get additional recruits, as both companies have tendered their services to the Governor. The war and Union spirit actuates every man who loves his country, and a determined spirit is manifested to sustain the administration in our trying difficulties.

From the Huntingdon Journal.

As will be seen by the telegraphic news, Fort Sumter has been bombarded and captured by the traitor secessionists of the cotton States. The war has actually begun, and the blood of American freemen has been spilled in defence of their flag.—The responsibility rests with the South and their allies of the North.

From the Hartfort Daily Courant.

It is sweet to die for one's country; and never had mortal a better cause than that which now summons all who feel themselves to be men, to rally around the flag of our fathers. Men of Connecticut! TO ARMS!! You must be counted for or against the Government: which shall it be?—Descendants of those who marched under the banner of Washington, which shall it be? Are we proud of our Putnam, our Knowlton, our Hall and our Wooster; and shall we blanch in this hour of trial? Sons of the old Charter Oak State, on which side do you enlist?

From the Philadelphia American.

For months they have paraded their forces and prepared their armaments, and now they have assaulted and captured a post held by the the United States, shedding the blood of its defenders to the extent of their ability. This unprecendented outrage has aroused a measure of public indignation few now living have ever felt or seen, and urgent appeals ought not to be and we belsive will not be needed to prepare the great body of the people for the stern duty before them. If we of this Keystone of the Union are firm and united in this crisis of the nation's existence, it will take very little time to restore the integrity of the government, and to give equal peace and prosperity to the south and the north.

From the Phila. Eve. Jour.

The bitterest political enemies of Republicanism are bound by every consideration of patriotism, by the love they bear the mothers, wives, and children of their country, by all the time-hallowed memories of the past, by all the sweet influences which cluster around our national songs, by the veneration felt for Washington, and the respect due the names of Jackson, Clay, Webster, Benton, and the other patriots of a recently-passed day—by all the demands which the suffering millions of other climes have on the inheritors of Freedom—by all these considerations and many more—we repeat it that the men who are most determinedly opposed to the Republican Administration are bound, as above stated, to stand by the United States Government in the present crisis of affairs.

From the N. Y. World.

The giant is aroused. The millions of the loyal, Union-loving North have stretched and snapped asunder, as one man, the flimsy withes that held bound their patriotism under the pretence of being fraternal bonds. Have we a country to be saved, and shall we save it? asks Mr. Lincoln, and before the words of his proclamation have been read, the patriot's fire kindles in every heart, and from cities, towns and villoges, the country over, the lightning flies to bear their clear and quick response. The North has been long suffering and tolerant even to its traitors, but when Sumter was attacked, and the flag which has never known dishonor was struck, there was an end to patience and tolerance and peace.

The stab at his heart has but aroused the giant. It will be fatal only to the puny arms which dealt the traitorous blow.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Democrat as well as Republican, Conservative and Radical, instinctively feel that the guns fired at Sumter were aimed at the heart of the American Republic. Not even in the lowest groggery of our city would it be safe to propose cheers for Beauregard and Gov. Pickens. The tories of the Revolution were relatively ten times as numerous here as are the open sympathizers with the Palmetto rebels.—The manifestations at the Stock Exchange on Saturday were symptomatic of the feeling everywhere. It is hard to lose Sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united people. Henceforth, the loyal States are a unit in uncompromising hostility to treason, wherever plotted, however, justified. Sumter is temporarily lost, but the country is saved. Live the Republic!

From the Cleveland, Ohio, Hrald.

We can hardly credit the senses when contemplating the change that has come over our countrymen within a brief week's space. For months, under a Democratic Administration, was the question hourly, anxiously, asked.—Have we a Government? That question, under a Republican Administration, of one short month, is answered in the affirmative, and men of all parties thank God, and take courage.—Faces brighen on every hand, and, without regard to political affinities, congratulations are exchanged, and mouth answers to mouth that the glorious stars and stripes are not to be trailed in the dust, but the Union which they typify is to be sustained.

Faom the Phila. Bulletin.

The question is simply, Government, or no Government? Are we to abandon every liberty we have enjoyed, the protection that the Federal Government has always afforded to the whole people, and surrender ourselves to an irresponsible and hostile oligarchy at the South? Our citizens are now to decide between Loyalty and Treason. There is no middle ground to accommodate those who may pretend a decent neutrality. Neutrality in such an emergency is disloyalty. The Government must be maintained, and those that withhold from it their cordial support, must be ranked among its enemies.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

We are for the Union and the maintenance of the laws. If these can be secured *only* by the military arm, which is the power underlying all Governments, let it be so, and the consequences fall upon the heads of those who have evoked that punishment which for so long a time they have so richly merited.

From the Huntingdon Globe, (Douglas.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST BE DEFENDED.—The time for *action*, and *resolute action*, by the Government and by all to whom the honor of their country is dear, has arrived.—Our flag must be defended by brave and patriotic hearts, or be dishonored. Rebellion South, and treason North, must be met and conquered. The issue is not whether the Democratic party or the Republican party shall triumph in the next campaign, but it is simply whether this Republic or its enemies shall be overthrown.—We shall know no party but the party in favor of defending the flag of our country. We were for peace as long as it was possible to hope for peace; but now that war has been forced upon our Government by the Southern disunionists, we are for dealing with the rebels as they deserve. There is no middle ground in the issue before us—every man, high or low, must take his position for or against the Government, as a patriot or traitor. The Government would be false to its trust if it failed to meet its enemies resolutely and fearlessly.—We call upon men of all parties to throw old party jealousies to the wind, and unite in one solid column for the defence of our Government and the honor of our country.

From the Hollidaysburg Standard, (Douglas.)

The long threatening cloud of civil war has burst at last—the first fratricidal blow has been struck—the consequences and end of which, Omnipotence alone can foretell. Full particulars of the calamitous event will be found in another column. We have no room for extended comment, and no heart to do so, if we had. The picture is one which no good citizen can look upon, save with feelings of dread and horror. Civil war once commenced in nations, has seldom ceased, until it has brought forth terrible fruits of calamity and bloodshed, and there is only too much reason to fear that the unnatural strife inaugurated at Charleston will not prove an exception.

But the die has been cast—internicine war, actual and bona fide, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. In this emergency, whatever may be our convictions as to the necessity for an appeal to arms or the causes which produced it, we conceive there is but one right course for every loyal citizen to pursue, and that is to rally around the starry ensign that has so long 'braved the battle and the breeze,' and uphold and support the Government in the maintenance of its rightful authority.

From the New York Herald, (Breckinridge.)

On one point, so far as we have been able to ascertain, perfect unanimity exists among our moneyed men, the Government must be sustained. Every one deplores the terrible calamity which has befallen the Republic. But there is no desire among the merchants or capitalists of New York to shrink the issue, or to evade the responsibilities of the contest. Upon New York will devolve the chief burden of providing ways and means for the war; our financial community accept the duty, and will perform it. This view we find to be universal among moneyed men, including many whose sympathies have heretofore been with the South. If the Government prove true to the country, it need not feel any uneasiness about money. In the opinion of our leading bankers, a hundred millions, over and above the receipts of the Government from customs and land sales, if necessary to defray the expenses of the war for a year from this date, could be readily borrowed in wall street, at a rate of interest certainly not exceeding that which France and England paid for the money which they borrowed for the Russian war. If, for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, and settling this controversy of ours forever, a further sum be requisite, it will be forthcoming.—Wall street, so far as we can judge, is ready to sustain the Government heartily and liberally.

From the Philadelphia Press, (Douglas.)

Henceforth each man, high and low, must take his position as a patriot or a traitor—as a foe or a friend of his country, as a supporter of the flag of the stars and stripes or of the rebel banner. All doubts and hesitation must be thrown to the winds, and with the history of the past spread before us, we must choose between maintaining the noble fabric that was reared by our wise and brave ancestors, under which we have enjoyed so much liberty and happiness, and openly joining the rash, reckless, despotic, cruel and villanous band of conspirators, who have formed a deep laid and desperate plot for its destruction. The contest which is impending will doubtless be attended with many horrors, but all the facts show that it has been forced upon us as a last resort, and war is not the worst of evils. Since the startling events of the last five months have been succeeded by a brutal bombardment of a fort erected at a vast expense for the defense of Charleston harbor, which would have been peaceably evacuated if the rebels had not insisted upon the utter humiliation of the Government, and since the Secretary of war of the Southern Confederacy has threatened to capture Washington, and even to invade the Northern States, while a formal declaration of hostilities is about to be made by the Confederate Congress, we should be wanting in every element of manhood, be perpetually disgraced in the eyes of the world; and lose all self-respect, if we did not arouse to determined action to reassert the outraged dignity of the nation.

From the Rochester Union, (Democrat.)

For our own part, we deem it our duty to support the Government in respect to all measures which fall within the sphere of its constitutional discretion; since it seems to us that no other course on the part of a journalist is reconcilable with the allegiance which we all owe to the Government of our country, irrespective of the persons or the party by whom it is for the time administered. Moreover, we fully believe that a decided policy, whether war or of capitulation, offers the shortest road to peace upon some well declined basis. And while we may not approve of the measures of the Administration, we must express our preference for a *positive policy* of some kind or other; nor shall we be unmindful of the fact that its policy is taken with reverence to much fuller and more perfect information than we can possibly possess.

From the Boston Herald, (Douglas Dem.)

It now behooves every man to lay aside his party bias and rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to protect the stars and stripes, and to maintain the integrity of the nation. No more concession to traitors, but award to them a traitor's doom. It is time to stop talking about compromises until those who are in open rebellion desire peace, and will lay down their arms and consent to obey the laws of the land. The issue is now to be met, the good people of New England, whose fathers fought for and established American liberty, will defend that liberty to the last, and will respond to any call which may be made upon her for men and money. It is of no use now to fling at the Government. Let us give up small prejudices and go in, heart and hand, to put down treason and traitors—come from what quarter they may. Those who afford comfort and aid to the enemy by croaking or by sympathy, are as guilty as those who are in open arms against the constituted authorities of the land.

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From the N. Y. Leader, (Douglas Dem.)

In this hour of trial it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain the General Government in vindicating our flag and asserting the permanence of the Union. Mr. Lincoln is not the President of our choice; but, as constitutional President of the United States he is entitled to our allegiance, and shall have our support in the present struggle—the fate of Mexico being ever present before us as an exemplar of the ruin inevitably following the peaceful toleration or bloody success of national disintegration.

From the Valley Spirit, (Breckinridge.)

Let us stand up for the Government now in power and not be found giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy in time of war. Had this war occurred under a democratic administration, as it might readily have done had it not been for the wise policy pursued by Mr Buchanan, we would have expected the Republicans to sustain the government. They can ask and expect nothing more and nothing less of us. If we are divided among ourselves, and arrayed against the government, it will only create bad blood in the community and have the effect of prolonging the war and adding to all its horrors. We want a short war, now that it has begun, and hope that negotiations for peace, on a basis satisfactory to all sections, may be speedily commenced and definitely decided.

It is the motto of all true patriots—my country, may it always be right, but right or wrong, my country.

From the Ebensburg Sentinel, (Breckinridge.)

We entertain no doubt that the pacific policy inaugurated by Mr. Buchanan, and apparently followed for several weeks by Mr. Lincoln, tending as it did, to keep Virginia and the other Border States in the Union, and bring about the adoption of such amendments to the Constitution as would probably have ultimately brought back the seceeding States, should not have been so hastily abandoned. But Mr. Lincoln in determining to send provisions to Fort Sumter, 'peaceably if possible, otherwise by force' was acting strictly within the letter and spirit of Constitution, and the laws of our Country, and probably from a stern sense of imperative duty. He was merely taking the first step in the effort to execute the laws in States which he is bound to regard as still members of the Union. This was not coercion, this was not an attempted invasion of a sovereign State, but an effort to execute the laws, and no law abiding citizen, after carefully investigating the case can censure him for doing so. He is the executive, not the law making power, and it is his duty, acting with proper discretion, to execute those laws, whether the duty be a painful or pleasant one

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 26, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Patriotic Meetings.

A number of impromptu meetings have been held in Bedford, during the past week, in support of the war, and in defence of our National honor. They were addressed by Hon's. John Cessna and Job Mann, and Wm. Hartley, S. H. Tate, Joseph W. Tate, Esq'rs, and others. All party feeling has been dropped, and only one sentiment animate our people in the great contest in which we are now engaged.

A meeting was held in Bloody Run, last week, for the purpose of forming a volunteer company. Dr. J. A. Mann called the meeting to order. Jas. M Barndollar was chosen President, and J. A. Gump, Sec'y. The object of the meeting was stated by J. H. Filler, Esq. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

In Schellsburg, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held. The ladies made a beautiful flag, and raised it across the street themselves. George H. Spang, John H. Filler and Francis Jordan, Esq's, made very eloquent and patriotic addresses. Mr. Charles Dannaker, nearly seventy years of age, and blind of an eye, headed the list of the Schellsburg company, which is going to offer its services to the government. Eight persons joined the Bedford "Taylor Guards," who are to march on to-day, (Thursday.) Great enthusiasm prevailed, irrespective of party.

In Rainsburg an impromptu meeting was held—60 to 70 ladies in attendance—and from 100 to 150 men. A number of names were added to the Bedford "Taylor Guards." Eloquent speeches were made by G. H. Spang. Esq., and Capt. John H. Filler. Great enthusiasm amongst all parties.

At John Nycum's, in East Providence Tp., a meeting of about 250 people was held.—Open houses by all. John Cessna, Esq., made an eloquent and patriotic speech. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Bloody Run holds a meeting to-day, (Wednesday.)

Never before in the history of our County was there so much enthusiasm on any subject as there is on our present difficulties, and the determination to uphold the Government in this war forced upon it by the Southern traitors.

The Taylor Guards.

Have left to-day (Thursday,) for Harrisburg. They are a gallant looking set of men. They are under the command of Capt. Filler and Lieutenants Mopps and Barndollar. 2d Second Lieutenant, Sergeants and Corporals, have not yet been appointed. We will publish the names next week. The good wishes of all our citizens go with our noble and brave volunteers.

On the outside of our paper, we publish a large number of extracts from the press in different parts of the country, in regard to our present difficulties. It will be seen that all, Republicans, Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, are for sustaining the Government in the war traitors have forced upon us. We are sorry we cannot publish an extract from the Bedford *Gazette* of the same tone.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

Companies are forming at Bloody Run, Clearville, Hopewell, another in Bedford, Schellsburg, Pattonsville, Rainsburg, and probably in other parts of our County, to offer their services to their country. This is right, and our young men should rush to their country's service immediately.

A company of about 150 strangers has been organized in Washington, under the command of Cassius M. Clay, for the defence of that city. We notice among the members the names of Senators Cowan and Wilmot, and Hon. Edward McPherson, John W. Forney, and many other Congressmen and distinguished persons from all parts of the country.—The company is on duty every night.

ROBBERIES.—A number of robberies have been committed in and around this place, within the last few days. Mr. A. B. Carn had a gold watch and chain taken out of his house, worth $150,00. Mr. Jer. K. Bowles, had a gold watch stolen, and sundry smoke houses have been robbed. Our citizens should have a night watch

We had intended placing on record the recent treasonable articles from the *Gazette*, on the war forced upon us by the Southern secessionists, but have been advised by patriotic leading Democrats not to do so. We will, however, preserve the papers for future use.

The enthusiasm all over the North and West is unbounded. Pennsylvania has already offered double her quota of the volunteers demanded of her.

The new volunteer company which has left for the seat of war, has been named the "Taylor Guards," in honor of Capt. S. M. Taylor, of the "Independent Greys." Capt. Taylor died in Mexico. This company, we predict will not disgrace his memory.

The Government will not be balked in its efforts to bring forces to defend the capital.—They will, if mobs at Baltimore interrupt travel and transportation, send troops in ships to Annapolis, and keep communication open at all hazards from there to Washington.

We received a letter from Hopewell stating that four men from that part of the county had joined the Huntingdon Standing Stone Guards, and have marched at their country's call. Their names are, Calvin Tobias, John Stamb, John Souder and John Moore. These are all gallant fellows.

We received a letter from Hollidaysburg, dated the 18th inst., stating that the two companies, the Fencibles, Capt. Miners, formerly Capt. D. H. Hofius, and Capt. Alex. Floyd's company, each numbering about 100 men, had left for the seat of war. W. H. King from our county was in one of these companies.

Our citizens have patriotically raised a fund of several hundred dollars, to defray the expences of our volunteers in this place, and to the seat of war. In Bloody Run, the same thing has been done. Our old friend Jacob Barndollar, Esq., we learn has given $150,00 for this purpose. The families of the volunteers will be taken care of during their absence.

Gov. Hicks stated to the Government that he could not be responsible for any more troops passing through Baltimore Mr. Lincoln replied that if they were allowed to go peaceably around the city he would be satisfied.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office has been removed, by the new Post Master, to his place of business, in Juliana Street. It is fitted up well, and is in one of the most eligible places in town.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation granting letters of marque to pirates to pray upon our commerce. All such crews as may be taken will be treated by the Government as pirates.

There are only one or two persons in town now who sympathize with the Southern traitors, and public opinion compels them to be silent.

Gov. Curtin has issed a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday the 30th inst. This course is rendered necessary in view of the present state of the country.

An invasion of Chambersburg, and other sections of Eastern Pennsylvania, by the Virginians was threatened a few days ago. They will hardly attempt this bold game, at *which two can play at.*

The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian is loyal to the Union, as well as the vast majority of the citizens of Allegany county.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. B. Farquhar's new Grocery and Confectionary establishment. Give him a call.

Many of our patriotic citizens have the glorious stars and stripes flung to the breeze.—*Our* banner floats from the outer wall.

The Prestdent has issued a proclamation declaring the ports of the South in a state of blockade.

See the advertisement of Mr. William Cook, blacksmith. He is a first-rate workman.

A number of articles intended for this week's paper have been crowded out.

One of the hands of this office has left with the "Taylor Guards."

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We do hope all indebted to us, will make it convenient to pay their bills, or at least part of them, by Court Week. We have not made half our payment this spring. Friends, will you leave us stick? If you do, the Lord be merciful to you, for we don't know whether we can.

LATEST NEWS.

The following dispatch was recived by a couple gentlemen in Bedford, from a gentleman of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1861.

The Federal authorities have burned the Navy Yard at Norfolk. and the big Ship of the Line, Pennsylvania, to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels of Virginia.

Maryland guarantees the safe passage of 5,000 men daily. 14,000 troops in Washington. Gen. Scott confident that he can maintain it against any opposing force. State and Government officers very active.

The following items are from the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 22d inst.:

"We have just learned that Colonel Fremont has arrived from Europe, and informed a gentleman of West Philadelphia that two hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms have arrived in New York from Europe, and that two hundred and fifty thousand more are on the way."

"We learn this afternoon that the arrangements for transportation of troops from this point are getting into something like trim, and that the zeal and activity of the Federal officials having [illegible] most praiseworthy. It is now declared, on reliable authority, that ten thousand troops per day can be moved from Philadelphia towards the seat of war. Let the North, the East and the West pour down their heroic legions; we can put them in the field without the loss of a single day in inaction!"

GLORIOUS DEFENSE OF SUMTER!!

EVERY MAN A HERO!!!

The Garrison Reduced to Starvation—They Fight 36 Hours after Eating their Last Crust—Fearful Ordeal of Flame and Fire—The Fort not Surrendered—The Major Dictated Terms of Captulation—Movements of the Fleet—The Plan of Re-Enforcement—Arrival of Maj. Anderson and his Command—Full and Thrilling Particulars.

The steamship Baltic, Fletcher, from Charleston Bar 8 p. m. on the 16th inst., came up to the city of New York and anchored off the Battery 1 p. m. yesterday. She had flying from her mainmast head the flag of Fort Sumter, and at her foremast head the flag from Fort Moultrie. The Harriet Lane, Florence, for New-York, sailed in company; also the Pawnee with her troops, and Pocahontas, for Norfolk. The Powhatan was not nor had she been at Charleston. The Pawnee did not arrive at Charleston Bar until after the surrender During the whole time the fleet remained off the bar the wind blew a gale from the southeast, rendering the fleet useless to Fort Sumter.

PASSENGERS.

Major Robert Anderson, 1st Artillery.
A. Doubleday, Captain, 1st Artillery.
T. Seymour, Captain 1st Artillery.
J. C. Davis, 1st Lieutenant.
N. J. Hall, 2d Lieutenant.
Capt. J. G. Foster, Engineer Corps.
1st Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Engineer Corps.
2d Lieut. R. K. Meade, jr., Engineer Corps.
Dr. S. W. Crawford, Medical Corps.
Miss Annie E. Davis and attendant.
Sergeant Ranshaw, Company H, 32 men.
Sergent Scherbner, Company F., 30 men.
John Livarer, Engineer Corps—wounded in battle.
John Erwin, Artillery—wounded in battle.
James Hayes, Artillery—wounded in battle.
George Pinchard, Artillery—wounded in battle.
1st Lieut. E. M. K. Hudson, 4th Artillery.
1st Lieut. Robert O. Tyler, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieut. C. J. Thomas, 1st Infantry.
Two hundred recruits for general service.

We have gathered the following facts from officers on board the Baltic:

THE BOMBARDMENT.

On Thursday the demand to surrender the fort was made, and declined—all the officers having been consulted by Major Anderson in regard to the summons. At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning notice was given us that fire would be opened on us in one hour unless the demand to surrender was instantly complied with. Major Anderson resolved not to return fire until broad daylight, not wishing to waste any ammunition. Fire was opened upon us from all points at once. To our astonishment a masked battery of heavy columbiads opened on us from the part of Sullivan's Island near the Floating Battery, the existence of which we had not the slightest intimation. It was covered with brush and other material which completely concealed it. It was skillfully constructed and well secured. Seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shell, 33 heavy guns, mostly columbiads, being engaged in the assault.—The crash made by those shots against the walls was terrific, and many of the shells took effect inside the fort. We took breakfast at 6½ o'clock leisurely and calmly, after which the command was divided into three reliefs, equally dividing the officers and men. The first relief was under the command of Capt. Doubleday of the Artillery and Lieut. Snyder of the Engineer Corps. This detachment went to the guns and opened fire upon the Cumming's Point battery, Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery was of immense strength, and most of our shots struck and glanced off again. The fire was so terrific on the parapet of Sumter that Maj. Anderson refused to allow the men to man the guns. Had they been permitted to do so, every one of them would been sacrificed. Fort Moultre was considerably damaged by our cannonading, a great many of our shots having taken effect on the embrasures. Several shots are known to have penetrated the floating battery, but little damage was done to it.

The reliefs were changed every four hours. We succeeded in dismounting two of the guns on Cumming's Point Battery. A new English gun which was employed by the enemy, was fired with great accuracy. Several of its shots entered the the embrasures of Sumter, one of them slightly wounding four men. The full effect of our firing we have been unable to ascertain, having nothing to rely upon but the reports of the enemy. Our men owed their safety to the entirely extraordinary care exercised by the officers in command. A man was kept constantly on the look-out, who would cry "shot" or "shell" at every shot the enemy made, thus affording our men ample opportunity to seek shelter. The workmen were at first rather reluctant to assist the soldiers in handling the guns, but they gradually took hold and rendered valuable assistance. But few shots were fired before every one of them was desperately engaged in the conflict. We had to abandon one gun on account of the close fire made upon it. Hearing the fire renewed with it, I went to the spot. I there found a party of workmen engaged in serving it. I saw one of the workmen stooping over with his hands on his knees, convulsed with joy, while the tears rolled down his powder-begrimmed cheeks. "What are you doing here with that gun?" I asked. "Hit it right in the center," was the reply, the man meaning that his shot had taken effect in the centre of the Floating Battery.

The aim of the enemy was principally directed at our flag-staff, from which proudly waived the Stars and Stripes. After two days incessant firing, the flag staff was finally shot away.

The effect of the enemy's shot, on the officers' quarters particularly, was terrific. One was so completely demolished that not one brick was left standing upon the other. The barracks caught fire on the first day several times, and were put out several times by Mr. Hart of New-York, a volunteer, who particularly distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery, assisted by others. Half a million of dollars will hardly suffice to repair the damages to the Fort. On the second day, it caught fire from a 10 inch shell, the danger to be encountered in the attempt to extinguish it being so great that the Major concluded not to attempt it. The effect of the fire was more disastrous than we could have supposed. The subsequent shots of the enemy took more effect in consequence; the walls were weakened, and we were more exposed. The main gates were destroyed by the fire, thus leaving us exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy.—Five hundred men could have formed on the gorge and marched on us without our being able to oppose them. The fire surrounded the Fort on all sides. Fearful that the walls might crack, and the shells pierce and prostrate them, we commenced taking the powder out of the magazine before the fire had fully enveloped it. We took 96 barrels of powder out, and threw it into the sea, leaving 200 barrels in. Owing to a lack of cartridges we kept five men inside the magazine, sewing as we wanted them, thus using up our shirts, sheets, blankets, and all the available material in the fort. When we were finally obliged to close the magazine, and our material for cartridges was exhausted, we were left destitute of any means to continue the contest. We had eaten our last biscuit thirty six hours before. We came very near being stifled with the dense livid smoke from the burning buildings. The men lay prostrate on the ground, with wet handkerchefs over their mouths and eyes, gasping for breath. It was a moment of imminent peril. If an eddy of wind had not ensued, we all, probably, should have been suffocated. The crashing of the shot, the bursting of the shells, the falling of walls, and the roar of the flames, made a pandemonium of the fort. We nevertheless kept up a steady fire Toward the close of the day ex-Senator Wigfall made his appearance at the embrasure with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and begged for admittance. He asked to see Maj. Anderson. While Wigfall was in the act of crawling through the embrasure, Lieut Snyder called out to him, "Maj. Anderson is at the main gate." He passed through the embrasure into the casemate, paying no attention to what the Lieutenant had said. Here he was met by Capt. Foster, Lieut. Mead, and Lieut. Davis. He said: "I wish to see Major Anderson; I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard."

He then added, in an excited manner, "Let us stop this firing. You are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit."

Lieut. Davis replied, "No, Sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will see it waving over the ramparts."

"Let us quit this," said Wigfall. "Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?"

One of the officers replied, "That is for you to do, if you choose."

Wigfall responded, "if there is no one else to do it, I will," and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag toward Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's Island. In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said one of our men may hold the flag, and corporal Binghurst jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waived the flag a few moments, and said, "Damn it, they don't respect this flag, they are firing at it."

Wigfall replied, "They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I should think that you might stand it once."

Wigfall then said, "If you will show a white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing."

Lieut. Davis replied, "If you request that a flag shall be shown there while you hold a conference with Major Anderson, and for that purpose alone, it may be done."

At this point Major Anderson came up.—Wigfall said, "I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard, who wishes to stop this."

Major Anderson, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels replied, "Well, Sir."

"Major Anderson," said Wigfall, "you have defended your flag nobly, Sir. You have done all that is possible for men to do, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop the fight. On what terms, Major Anderson, will you evacuate this Fort?"

Major Anderson's reply was, "Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with my only terms."

"Do I understand that you will evacuate upon the terms proposed the other day?"

"Yes, Sir, and those conditions only" was the reply of the Major.

"Then, Sir," said Wigfall, "I understand Major Anderson that the fort is to be ours?"

"On those conditions only, I repeat."

"Very, well," said Wigfall, and he retired.

A short time afterward a deputation, consisting of Senator Chesnut, Roger A. Pryor, Capt. Lee, and W. Porcher Miles, came from Gen. B., and had an interview with Maj. Anderson, when it came out that Wigfall had no "Authority to speak for Gen Beauregard, but acted on his own hook." "Then," said Lieut. Davis, 'we have been sold,' and Major Anderson, perceiving the state of the case, ordered the American flag to be raised to its place.

The deputation, however, requested him to keep the flag down till they could communicate with Gen. Beauregard, as matters were liable to be complicated. They left, and between two and three hours after, the garrison meanwhile exerting themselves to extinguish the fire, another deputation came from Gen. Beauregard, agreeing to the terms of evacuation previously proposed, and substantially to the proposals of Wigfall. This was Saturday evening. That night the garrison took what rest they could. Next morning the Isabel came down and anchored near the fort. The steamer Clinch was used as a transport to take the garrison to the Isibel, but the transfer was too late to allow the Isabel to go out by that tide.

The terms of evacuation were that the garrison should take all its individual and company property, that they should march out with their side and other arms with all the honors, in their own way and at their own time; that they should salute their flag, and take it with them.

The enemy agreed to furnish transports, as Major Anderson might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board of the transport, the soldiers remaining inside under arms, a portion were told off as gunners to serve in saluting the American flag. When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered, the men cheering. At the fiftieth discharge there was a premature explosion, which killed one man instantly, seriously wounded another, and two more not so badly The men were then formed and marched out, the band playing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Hail to the Chief.'

Vast crowds of people thronged the vicinity. Remaining on board the Isabel that night, the next morning they were transferred to the Baltic, this operation taking nearly the whole day.

On Tuesday evening they weighed anchor and stood for New York.

The Southern Rebellion.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Troops in Baltimore—The Troops Stoned by the Mob The Mob Fired Upon—Two of the Massachusetts Regiment Regiment Killed—Ten of the Assailants Wounded—Martial Law Proclaimed, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. The volunteers in forcing their way through the streets, were attacked and fired upon. Ten persons are reported as killed.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street.

The track having been torn up by the Secessionists, the troops from Philadelphia and New York attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire.

Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts regiment were killed, and several wounded. The fight is still going on.

Ten of the citizens are said to be wounded.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled.

The rioters attacked them at the depot.

The military fired on the mob. Several persons were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be four of the military and four rioters killed.

The city is in great excitement.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to their armories

The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city.

Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed. Our military are rapidly forming. The Minute Men are turning out.

It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street, and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob.

BALTIMORE, April 19—2 P. M.—The Philadelphia Volunteers are reported to be now at the outer depot, but at the request of the Governor and Mayor, the president of the road has ordered the train back, and it is said they have started back.

STILL LATER.

Baltimore, April 19—3 P. M.—The excitement is still on the increase, and all kinds of reports are afloat with regard to the departure of the Massachusetts troops.

It is now said that before all the regiment were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up. It is understood that the principle part of the Massachusetts regiment have got through.

A town meeting has been called for 4 o'clock P. M.

The most alarming state of affairs now prevails. Parties of frantic men are roaming through the streets with guns and pistols. All the stores are closed, and business generally suspended, and the population are in a state of dread uncertainty as to what is yet to happen.

During the height of the excitement a party of men rushed into the American Telegraph office, on Baltimore street, and one of them cut a number of the wires.

THE LATEST.

Baltimore, April 19—Evening.—As far as can be ascertained, only two of the Massachusetts regiment were killed. They belonged to company C. Their bodies are now at the police station, but their names are not known.

THE TOWN MEETING.

The town meeting in Monument Square this afternoon drew an immense crowd. A State flag was hoisted.

Mayor Brown said that he was opposed to the call of the President in spirit and object, but as Maryland was still in the Union he had exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to protect the troops in their passage through the city. He, however, felt that this should not be, and he had telegraphed to the President urging that no more troops be sent through.

Governor Hicks said that he was opposed to secession, but the right of revolution could not be disputed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North & the Administration would see the impracticability of doing so. He was still devoted to the Union, and hoped to see a reconstruction of it. [Shouts of "No—never."] The Governor replied, that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

Several speeches were made by S. T. Wallis, W. S. Prestman, and others, justifying the determination of the people of Baltimore that no more Northern troops should invade the soil, to subjugate and coerce their brethren of the South. The speakers counselled peace, and urged that the laws should be respected and obeyed.

The city is quiet to-night. The military and police combined are guarding the city. The streets are deserted.

Correct List of Killed and Wounded

Military—Two killed, names unknown.

Wounded Sergeant Ames, Lowell City Guards, slightly; Private Cullom, Lowell, shot in the head, not fatal; Private Michael Green, Lawrence, slightly; S. H. Needham, Massachusetts, skull fractured, at the infirmary: another, unknown, at the infirmary, badly wounded.

Sergeant Ames and Private Cullom were to-night taken to a private house, and will receive every attention.

H. W. Danforth, of Massachusetts, and Edward Cooper were each shot in the thigh.

Citizens Killed—John McGhan, Sebastian Gies, Patrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm. C. Maloney, W. Reed, and Mr. Davis—in all eight, dead, including the two soldiers.

Citizens wounded—Patrick Griffin and others unknown.

The Philadelphia Military.

The Philadelphia military, who were in the last cars, remained in the depot; they were unarmed, and having no uniform several escaped into the city and were not recognized. The others were assaulted in the cars with missiles, and some were slightly wounded.

There were reports of difficulties on the road between the city and Washington, but they proved incorrect, and it is understood all reached the Capital safely except the Philadelphians, who were taken back.

The Mayor announced at the meeting that they would bring no more troops this way.

The Harper's Ferry Garrison at Carlisle.

Enthusiastic Reception—Burning of 15,000 *Stand of Arms.*

CARLISLE, April 19.—Lieutenant Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon with his command, consisting of forty-three men.—Lieutenat Jones having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Governor Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of the night, and almost in the presence of 2,500 troops. He lost three men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles, last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown.

Lieutenant Jones and his command have endured great fatigue, and accomplished a great work in preventing the arms and property from falling into the hands of the rebels.

They were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The following additional particulars of the burning of Harper's Ferry Armory are furnished by Lieut. Jones, now at Carlisle Barracks.

Lieut. Jones says that he learned yesterday that 600 Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal. He immediately placed piles of powder and straw in all the buildings and waited patiently the approach of the enemy. The picket guard having given the alarm, the garrison set fire to the out-houses and carpenter shop. The fuses beginning to burn, he commenced his retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, and were instantly in arms and followed the soldiers. Two of the regulars were killed by their fire, and two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, and, missing the train at Hagerstown, took omnibusses today, much exhausted by their night march. They were entertained by the people of Chambersburg, and received with loud cheers along the route.

The assault on the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore occasions intense excitement among the 3,000 troops now at Camp Curtin. They swear terrible vengeance.

Lieut. Jones is the late Adjutant-General of the United States army, and may be said almost to have been born in the army.

He says that as the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as repeated explosions were heard. He saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

Treason in Penn'a to be Punished.

The following well-timed and highly important bill was introduced into the State Senate on Friday last by George R. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on Saturday passed that body. Facts which have been the town talk here within a week or so have rendered some such action as this very necessary:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth," approved the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1860.

Section 1 provides that if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State, or government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State, or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court. Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Section 2 provides, that if any person or persons within this commonwealth shall build, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering, or fitting out any vessel or vessels, for the purpose of making war, or privateering, or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, at labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Buchanan and even Wm. Bigler are reported as having announced themselves as willing to stand by the Union and the Administration.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—Hon. R. M. PALMER, who has presided as the Speaker of the Senate with so much ability during the session about to close, will resign that responsible position to-morrow morning Speaker PALMER will doubtless leave the Senate with regret, because he had won so much of the confidence and respect of the entire body as to make his official connection one bound up in the strongest ties of personal friendship; and while every one will regret the necessity of the resignation, his immediate constituents and the people of the State will lose, from one sphere of duty, one of their most and able servants. Speaker PALMER is to go hence to serve the Federal Government as a diplomatic representative near a foreign court, in which capacity he will as faithfully discharge his duty to his Government as he has in all the former positions be has heretofore occupied.

The Republicans of the Senate, last evening, indicated LOUIS W. HALL, by a unanimous vote, as the successor of Mr. PALMER Mr. HALL is from the Blair district, and although a young man, he is regarded as one of the most reliable and efficient members of the Senate. We congratulate him on the compliment of his choice from among the veterans of the Republican party and the most able men in Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Gen. Scott on the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

It is published in the dispatches from Washington, on Saturday morning, that the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter was undertaken against the advice of Gen. Scott, he having urged the evacuation of Fort Sumter and Pickens. A correspondent of *The Boston Daily Advertiser*, who speaks advisedly, puts this matter entirely at rest. He says: "Gen. Scott was asked a few days since by a United States Senator as to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and he replied, 'I had rather loose my left arm—yes, my right arm—aye, both arms, than have Fort Sumter *evacuated*.'" The gentlemen to whom this was said is a senator from the Interior, and the answer was just such a one as we should expect a brave old hero, who had fought his country's battles as Scott has done, would make. All honour to Gen. Scott.—*N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.*

The Philadelphia Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following is a correct list of the Federal appointments for Philadelphia.

Collector of the Port—William B. Thomas.
Surveyor of the Port—E. Reed Myer.
Postmaster—Cornelius A. Walborn.
Naval Officer—Edward Wallace.
Navy Surgeon—James S. Chambers.
Director of the Mint—James Pollock.
Treasurer of the Mint—Jay Cook.
District Attorney—George A. Coffey.
U. S. Marshal—William Millward.
Appraiser General—B. Rush Plumley.
Assistant Appraiser—Joseph M. Cowell.
" " —— M. Quaid.

We learn that Jay Cook, Esq., who has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint, will not accept the office.

Capture of the Star of the West.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamer *Star of the West* was boarded off Indianola, on Wednesday last, by the Galveston volunteers, who captured her without resistance.—She has arrived at the bar. She has 800 or 900 bbls provisions on board.

The steamer *Habana* has been purchased by the Confederacy, and will be converted into a war steamer, to carry eight guns, in addition to a pivot gun.

New Orleans, April 21.—The *Star of the West* was captured by the *Matagorda*, at the order of Col. Van Dorn, of the Confederate army. Our foundries are casting guns, shot and shell.

Troops continue to leave for Pennsacola.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Inquirer* official announces that on Thursday, the 18th of April, the Virginia Convention is sitting with closed doors, but the flag of the Confederate States, containing eight stars, is displayed over the Capitol. The *Inquirer* intimates that there were but few dissenting voices on the passage of the ordinance, and says, with significance, that its submission to the people will be a matter of *form* and not of *contest*."

Having done this, the authorities proceeded to seize everything belonging to Northern citizens, or to the Federal Government, that they could obtain. The custom house at Richmond was taken possession of by the State troops, and two steamships, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, belonging to parties in New York were seized. The *Jamestown* left New York on Tuesday afternoon, and had on board about $50,000 worth of ordnance and military stores for Virginia and other Southern States. A marine vessel was seized at City Point, called the *Arago*, by a detachment of volunteers from Richmond. The steam tug *Willam Allison* arrived at Richmond wharf, on Thursday night, with the United States surveying schooner *Mason* in tow, which had also been levied upon.

An attempt was made to take Harper's Ferry, at which place large quantities of arms and munitions of war were stored. The gallant conduct of Lieut. JONES, as detailed in our telegraphic advices, foiled this.

Governor LETCHER, who seems anxious to anticipate the wishes of the demagogues who have dragged Viaginia out of the Union, and whose ostentatious conversation has all vanished, publishes an order to pillots to refuse to take to sea any United States war vessel in the port of Norfolk.

We suppose it is his intention to steal a navy, if possible, as he has stolen merchandise.

The next step in the programme will be the arrival of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Richmond & an assault on the capital of the Union. This last experiment will be of a nature far different from passing ordinances of secession, cannonading starving men in a burning fort, stealing unarmed merchantmen, or issuing ridiculous letters of marque and reprisal.

We are sorry for old Virginia, she has temporized and compromised until rebellion has become patriotism, and patriotism treason.—*Phila. Press.*

Negro Disturbances in Maryland.

A gentlemen of Philadelphia, formerly of Kent county, Maryland, where he has property, was sent for this morning, the negroes having begun to burn the houses of the whites.—Two of his own houses had been destroyed.

Ex-President Pierce for the Government.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—Ex-President Pierce made a most patriotic speech last night in favor of sustaining the flag and the Union at all hazards

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The American ensign was displayed from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Paul's to day. This is one of the largest churches in the United States. Our Irish citizens are rapidly volunteering.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, washing, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.—Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 2.

THE uniformed companies, composing the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. U. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

Hopewell Rifles, will meet at the Town of Hopewell, on Monday the 6th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Pattonsville Rifles, will meet at the town of Pattonsville, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bloody Run Blues, will meet at the Borough of Bloody Run, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Clearville Blues, will meet at the town of Clearville, on Thursday, the 9th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bedford Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 10th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Black Plumed Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cumberland Valley Blues, will meet at the town of Centerville, on Monday, the 13th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Captains of Companies, will please take notice of these orders, and notify their companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their companies for the year 1861, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.
Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 16.

Duff's College

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.

The Only Commercial College in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H. DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. O. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid	1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship,	5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers,	54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with, the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.

April 19, 1861.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.—z

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears into pruning hooks.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Clair, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK.

TO STOCK OWNERS.

FOR the benefit of my patrons in Union, St. Clair, Bedford, Snakespring and South Woodberry Townships, I will inform them that I will not practice Veterinarian Surgery in the coming season. I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage. I would also inform my patrons, and others, that the accomplished Surgeon; CONRAD DELLING will practice in the above named Townships.

Mr. Delling, after five years experience, has won for him a reputation unequaled, in this part of the country, and the Public will find him an expert hand in the whole veterenarian science.

D. D. ESHLEMAN.

Woodberry, April 19.—*

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

April 19, 1861.—tf

John H. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.—z

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

WHAT is better than berries that measure 3 to 4 inches in circumference. Also 40 or 50 varieties of perpetual blooming Roses, Climbing Vines, Grape Roots, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Cherry, Currant, Fruit Trees, &c., still in season to plant all of the above.

April 19, 1861. T. M. LYNCH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Weyandt, late of Union Township, dec'd, will make application to the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, April 29th 1861, for a discharge from his said office.

April 6, 1861. ELIAS DELL.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares, &c., in Bedford County for the year 1861.

	Class.	Tax.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer, & Co.	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly,	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co.,	14	7 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Sigafoos,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry, Drugs,	14	7 00
Dr. H. C. Reamer, do	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, Confectionary	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
John Hafer, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
do do Billiard Table,		7 50
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Bankers,		10 00
John J. Luther, Eating House,		10 00
John G. Minnich, do do		10 00
James Farquhar,	14	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Bedford Spring Co., Billiard Table,		7 50
do do Ten Pen Alley,		7 50
John S. Ritchey, Distillery,		10 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Langdon & Smith,	14	7 00
John Foster, Eating House,		10 00
do do Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
John May,	14	7 00
Daniel Anderson,	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
John Nycum,	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
Jacob C. Devore,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
George Gardel,	14	7 00
L. N. Fyan,	14	7 00
William Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Mowery,	14	7 00
Frederick Hillegass,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Hanley, Distillery,		10 00
L. N. Fyan, do		10 00
Liberty Township.		
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
Isaac Grove,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Waid,	14	7 00
George W. Blackburn,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
Isaiah Conley,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Jacob Miller,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
John E. Colvin,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koons,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
Simon Burchman,	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
Miss Ann C. Smith,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Ginesling,	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
John Cavender,	14	7 00
West Providence Township.		
James M. Barndollar,	14	7 00
J. B. Williams,	14	7 00
William States,	14	7 00
Simon Shafer,	14	7 00
P. G. Morgert, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Daniel Broad, Eating house,		10 00
Charles Blake, do do		10 00
John C. Black, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey, Drugs,	14	7 00
John Gilbert,	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
H. M. Neal,	14	7 00
Andrew Baker,	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoefer,	14	7 00
Jacob Brenneman,	14	7 00
Joseph Da[illegible]urrow Confectionary,	8	5 00
Samuel Longenecker, do	8	5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
David F. Buck,	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster,	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman,	14	7 00
Robert Ralston,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
Wm. Lambreth,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
T. J. Porter,	14	7 00
George R. Bailey,	14	7 00
D. V. Evans,	14	7 00

There will be an Appeal held at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford Borough, on the 4th day of May 1861.

April 12, 1861. LEVI AGNEW, Mercantile Appraiser.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 11th day of Febuary, A. D., 1861, before the judges of the same court.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives, of Mrs. Jane Reiley, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, to wit: James Collins, Mrs. Civilla Stump, Mrs. Sarah Kelly and John Cessna, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the fifth Monday, 29th day of of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate, of said Jane Reiley at the Valuation which has been Valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed, or show cause why the same, should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of March A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the supplement to the charter of the company passed at the present session of the Legislature; and also the provisions of the act recently passed by the Legislature, in relation to the commutation of the tonnage tax, on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road Company, so far as the same relates to and concerns the Bedford Rail Road Company. By order of the board.

Attest. S. L. RUSSELL, President.
JOHN P. REED, Secretary.
April 12, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of s[illegible] ponas, and Levary writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Ex. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The undivided half of one [illegible] of land, containing 21 acres, more or less, [illegible] lands of King & Osborn, and others, [illegible] adjoining

ALSO, the undivided half of 19 [illegible] of land, about 4 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and [illegible] fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining the town of Fair Play, and about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 two story plank dwelling houses and frame store house thereon erected, adjoining lands of King, Watson and McCanless, and lot of George W. Figard and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb Laban Hanks, Samuel Snively and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

One tract of land, situate in Southampton Tp., Bedford County, containing 206 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of A. Ritchey, Israel Bennett, other lands of said Oss, being part of a larger tract of land containing 439 acres and 98 perches, and allowance, originally surveyed for David Young, the 6th October, 1794, conveyed to said Oss, by Abram Kerns, Esq., by deed dated 20th day of Sept. 1848, recorded in vol. A. C., page 37, in Recorder's office of said county, 100 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house and barn thereon erected, balance of said tract being well timbered.

ALSO, one tract of land situate in said township of Southampton, adjoining the above mentioned tract of land and lands of William Imes, Artemus Bennett and Arnold Lashley, containing 87 acres, and all being a part of the tract bought by said Oss, by deed dated 16th December, 1851, and recorded in Vol. A. C., page 38, from the executors of Abraham Kerns dec'd.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 399 acres, more or less, situate in said township of Southampton, adjoining lands of Artemus, John and Robert Bennett, and other tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Colin Loyer, containing 371 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Artemus Bennett, John Summerville, Solomon Smith and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County and all taken in execution as the property of Wm. Oss.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 120 feet on main street, and extending back 173 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Rev. Thomas Heyden on the east, an alley on the west, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Murray and Mary Ann Murray.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Eicher, his right title and interest and claim in and to one tract of land containing 74 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with stone basement, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Fisher, John Bowser, John Eicher, Jr., and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Eicher.

ALSO,

All Defendant, Joshua Filler's, right title and interest, in and to one lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting about 82 feet on main street and extending back about 190 feet with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of widow Overocker on the north, and lot of Emanuel J. Diehl on the South.

ALSO, one lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting about 82 feet on main street and extending back about 190 feet, with a large two story tavern house with kitchen, store room and ware house attached and frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lot of George Margart on the north, and lot of George James on the south, and all situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Filler.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartswelder and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 75 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining the Juniata River on the east, Samuel Brumbaugh on the north and west, and the Hopewell Iron and Coal Company on the south, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 55 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and small log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Cook, George Troutman and others situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Miller.

ALSO,

All Defendant Frederick Shimer's right title and interest, in and to one tract of land containing 260 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Michael Schaffer, David Gogheno, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Shimer.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Pleasantville, fronting about 80 feet on the Johnstown road and extending back about 200 feet to land of Jacob H. Wright, with a two story frame house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Andrew Horn on the east, and public road on the west, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Sleek.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw mill, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Becqueth, John England and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Gaston Hand.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Otto, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

ALSO,

All the Defendants interest in and to a certain one story log frame church building 35 feet in front and forty feet in depth situate in Stonerstown in Bedford County, and the lot or piece of ground appertenant to said building, and taken in execution as the property of the trustees of St. Mathias Church at Stonerstown, Bedford County.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 1, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 11th day of [illegible]ary, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the [illegible]

a rule [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant
dec'd, to the heirs and legal representatives of
leaving issue [illegible] late of Monroe Township,
and Eliza, [illegible] Evans, John who is dead,
who is dead, leaving children, vis: Lewis, Harvey
ry, dec'd, leaving [illegible] with Ruben O'Neal, Wm.,
residence unknown [illegible] eight children, viz: Hen
residing in Iowa, [illegible] children, viz: names and
ty, Penn'a, Jane, interm[illegible] Washington, William,
Fulton County, Penn'a, [illegible] in Fulton Coun
known, Mary Ann, interma[illegible] James Barton,
ner, residing in Mercer County [illegible] residence not
Elizabeth, residing in Mary[illegible] Alfrey Con
Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans, [illegible] Margaret
children, viz: Mary Jane, intermar[illegible] Evans,
Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Eliza[illegible] three
two minors and under fourteen years of [illegible]
widow Rebecca Evans, and Isaac Earnest

and appear, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on fifth Monday, 29th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate, of said dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of February, A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest,
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb. A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the same court.

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representives, of Henry Ickes, late of Union Township, dec'd, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County, Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Cain, Catharine, intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penn'a, and two grand children daughters of Mary now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Garner and Catharine, intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the fifth Monday, twenty ninth day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, undisposed of at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court at Bedford this 21st day of February, A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
April 5, 1861.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 29th day of April inst. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at April term, 29th day 1861.

Dan'l Means,	vs	Dan'l Fletcher, et al.
Gett, Wigton & Co	"	H. McNeal,
Scott & Watson	"	Sproat & Snell,
Abner Thompson	"	David Stuckey,
Wm. A. Penell	"	J. Studebaker,
G. F. Steel's use	"	W. T. Daugherty, et al
Abram Skelly	"	Jos. Garber,
Mary J. Baker	"	Sam'l Smith,
O. H. Gaither,	"	Collins, Dull & Co.,
Same	"	Same,
O. E. Shannon	"	Philip Keagy, et al.
S. Brown's Ex'or	"	Philip Zimmers,
C. Bennett's, use	"	John Wright,
Peter Stayer, et al.	"	Wm. Madara, et al.
A. Pitcher, et al.	"	Hester Stayer, et al.

S. H. TATE, Pro'thy.
Pro'thy's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1861.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER,
Executors'.

April 12, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

March 8, 1861.

E. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WORKING, Adm'r.

April 12, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, February Term, 1861.

Application for a charter of incorporation for "the Rector Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of St. James."

In pursuance of the order of the said Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given, that certain persons of the Borough of Bedford, meaning to associate together as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have made application, filed with the Prothonatary, setting forth that they are desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name style and title under which they mean to associate, and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the countrary, the said court will, at next term, decree and declare that the said persons shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name style and title of "the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestrymen of the Church of St James."

By order of the Court.

SAMUEL H. TATE, Proth'y.

April 5, 1861.

$10 REWARD!

THE undersigned very respectfully, informs the public that he lost his pocket book on Wednesday, the 27th of March, ult., containing $20 in bank notes payable to wit: one $10 and two $5, notes on Pittsburg bank, also two promisary notes, one against Adam Ritchey, for $22, and one against Levi Rinard, for $73.75, both notes are due and payable.

A reward of $10 will be given for the recovery of said pocket book and contents, and the public is hereby warned against purchasing or receiving said notes.

GEORGE RITCHEY.
East Providence Tp., April 12, 1861.—c—*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

N. B. The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired

Hopewell, Pa., Apr 12, 1861.

THE INQUIRER is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithful
legal business entrusted to his
☞Office on Juliana Street, in th
merly occupied by S. M. Barclay. PANG.
March 26, 1858. undersigned
n the Pratice
tend to al busi-
JOB MANN, Bedford and ad-
LAW PARTNERS
have associated Street, three doors
of the Law, and wi and opposite the resi-
ness entrusted t
nining counti MANN & SPANG
☞Office
south ot
dence

. LINGENFELTER,
y at Law and Land Surveyor,

LL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Miller & Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.

J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.
Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldo
fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects it
powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once lief
will not likely be without it again. You hand
a constant household friend, giving ease suf-
just when needed. Keep it constant ease.—
and it will save you many hours occur where
fering. There is hardly a pain
There is hardly an accident burned or scald-
it will not be useful. a cloth of several

Should one of your family ster of Pain," and
ed, cover the burned p it. In a short time
thicknesses wet with . It will cause a prick-
keep the cloth sat fire coming out. Keep
it will draw all the er of Pain" until the pain
ling sensation- Let the wet cloth stay on
it wet with hours. after which apply some
and prick or sweet oil. In nearly all cases
for six reness of the Chest, Throat, Side,
heal , Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—
of freely with the hand or with a flannel
til the skin becomes heated and burning.
soreness of the throat rub it on until it pro-
es a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James O'Neal vs. Sophia O'Neal. } Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take the testimony &c., in the above case will attend to the duties thereof, on the 22d day of April 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Commissioner.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies
Specific for the People

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

We having used Professor HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families The most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully commend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book........$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain........4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book........2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book........1
Single numbered boxes, with directions........25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions........50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO
Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Iron City College
$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ront, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ROGERS & GEST,
NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.

Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by

ROGERS & GEST,
No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to

J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.
March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQIRER office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administraton on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN,
Morch 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.
March 5, 1861.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

One lot of Ground in the town of Woodberry, in the County of Bedford, with a dwelling house thereon erected, bounded by lots of George R. Holsinger and Jacob Brenneman, leaving issue seven children, to wit: John McCune, the potioner, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, all residing in Blair County, Pennsylvania and Sanford Miller, whose residence is unknown.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of
WINTER GOODS
at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.